

**Supplementary table 1: The decision criteria for the Australian National policy framework for newborn bloodspot screening (24).**

**Fundamental principles take into account the condition, the screening test, the intervention, and the benefits of screening for SMA weighed against its impact on the whole NBS program (9).**

<b>Decision making criteria</b>	<b>Principles</b>
The condition	<p>The condition should be a serious health problem that leads to significant morbidity or mortality.</p> <p>There should be a benefit to conducting screening in the newborn period.</p> <p>The natural history of the condition, including development from latent to declared disease, should be adequately understood.</p>
The screening test	<p>There should be a suitable test protocol to identify the presence of the condition.</p> <p>The test protocol should, on balance, be socially and ethically acceptable to health professionals and the public.</p>
The intervention	<p>Health care services for diagnosis and management should be available so that these services can be offered if there is an abnormal screening result.</p> <p>There should be an accepted intervention for those diagnosed with the condition.</p>
The impact on the whole program	<p>The benefit of screening a condition must be weighed against its impact on the program.</p> <p>What other information relevant to decision making should be considered that has not been captured elsewhere?</p>